Thr Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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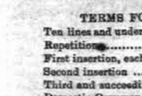
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(With immediate dispatch.)

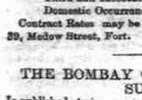


THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, Carnaghan, Commander, will have immediate dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

To Sail on the 15th instant.



THE new A 1 British-built Ship ENGLAND, 853 Tons, Captain W. Robson, has first-class accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. Further information to be had on application to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Calling at Cannanore and Cochin.

THE ship ATTIET RAHMON, 504 Tons, Captain J. Delasor, will sail for the above Ports on the 13th August. For Freight or Passage, apply to Hajee Mahomed Hossein Hajee Mohomed Ali Suffer, Modee Khaus Street, Fort.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship DALHOUSIE, Captain Morland, WILL BE DESPATCHED WITH MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO to Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

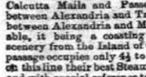
THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain Collins, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on SATURDAY the 15th instant at 4 P.M. with Cargo and Passengers calling at Sadasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Goods and passengers may be conveyed to Madras via Calicut by this opportunity.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 8 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 on £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Wings of the Wind*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their Goods, otherwise Captain Wylie will land them as they may com to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st August 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Birkby*, Purdy, Commander, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Purdy will not be responsible for the condition of any package, after it once leaves the Ship's side.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

4th August, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the credit and responsibility of EDULJEE CURSETJEE CHINEYMINEY, of Surat, in the Firm of DORABJEE & Co., ceased from the 18th June 1860 on which he entered as a partner as per terms of the agreement agreed upon on the 24th March 1862, as per Indenture bearing that date between the said EDULJEE CURSETJEE CHINEYMINEY and VENKOBA JAYWONT KHOTE, of Belgaum, (a partner and sole Proprietor for the Firm of DORABJEE & Co. from the 25th February 1860, on which date he (Venkoba) proposed to carry on the concern of the said Firm at his own risk with DORABJEE SHARIADJEE MOADY, of Surat, the late Proprietor for the Firm of DORABJEE & Co.) The terms of the agreement were to clear all the debts incurred on VENKOBA'S responsibility within the period of one year by the said EDULJEE CURSETJEE CHINEYMINEY, viz., from the 24th March 1862 to the 24th March 1863 or in failure of which to relinquish his share and profit from the date of his entering into par nership. But before the expiration of the period he (Eduljee) having requested VENKOBA (on the 19th February 1863) to allow him three month's additional time to fulfil the terms of the agreement, it was granted to him by Venkoba, that is up to 24th June 1863, by which time also he (Eduljee) failed to fulfil the above terms, therefore the said Eduljee has no claim whatever either in profit or share from the commencement as per above agreement, that is from the day on which he entered as a partner. Any Debts or Agreements or Securities being incurred by the said EDULJEE CURSETJEE CHINEYMINEY in the name of VENKOBA, DORABJEE and HOMUSJEE SHARIADJEE MOADY, or DORABJEE & Co., without the knowledge and signature of VENKOBA JAYWONT, KHOTE, are to be considered null and void. Any debts due to the said Firm are to be paid to the undersigned at Belgaum and not to EDULJEE CURSETJEE CHINEYMINEY.

VENKOBA JAYWONT KHOTE,
of the Firm of Dorabjee & Co.

बंकोबा जयवंत खोत दर्यात खेड.

Belgaum, 31st July 1863

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bill's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do.	do.

Commission

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 10th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rup.		
,, ,, ,, ,,	4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland } On demand			1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland }				

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required to be forwarded by steady, the name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	8	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on current account, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless notice shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, Rampart Row, 17th June 1863. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office.....	London.
Branches at Calcutta,	Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)	
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)	
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.	

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d.	
,,	4	do.	1s. 11½d.	
,,	3	do.	1s. 11½d.	
,,	2	do.	1s. 11½d.	
,,	1	do.	1s. 11½d.	
On demand			1s. 11½d.	
Circular Notes			1s. 11d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand or at less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purhasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Lessees of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in loans, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consignments can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MacCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee.	
,,	4	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,,	3	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,,	2	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,,	1	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand			1s. 11½d.	,,
On Scotland	do.			
On Ireland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...			1s. 11d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Caston, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying th proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission changed on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6	do. 5	,,
Do. 12	do. 6	,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th June, 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, on Demand			
On Scotland do.	}	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	½ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	,, 6	,,	5	,, ,,
Do.	,, 12	,,	6	,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 18th June 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Kangaroo's Kid Boots.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, orders are frequently delayed, and he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

Terms—Cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,591,000 (£343,640.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

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THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	1s. 11d.	,,
On Demand		1s. 11d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	,,
3 Do.	Do.	2-53	,,
On Demand		2-50	,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

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The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."

NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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THE SAME	12 by 9 28 0
THE SAME and of the same dimensions but without drawer	24 0
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43 MANGALORE.	69 JHANSIE.
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50 JYEPORE.	72 NAGPORE.
73 CHANDA.	

N. B.—Names of towns are given merely to serve as an indication of the tract of country taken in by each sheet.

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No copies having arrived by this mail of

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to draw the attention of those gentlemen whose orders have been registered to the following explanation just received.

"Mr. Kinglake is preparing a fourth edition of the "History of the Invasion of the Crimea;" to this he is adding *fresh* notes, and is fortifying his statements with *documentary proofs*, but has neither added to nor withdrawn a word of the text."

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CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for August 1863, contains—1, Song: When the Sun shine of Life. 2, Frenchwomen. 3, The Red Feather. 4, The Red Lancers of Bundelcund. Chapter V. 5, General Slow's Advice to Officers: The Commanding Officer. 6, Remarkable Adventures and unrevealed Mysteries—a Review. 7, How Mary Vernon proved her Lovers. 8, A Rich Poor Man. 9, Secular Sermons by Sir Chabook Sham. III. "De Moribus Britannorum in Indis. (An Historic Fragment). 10, Lines to Mary Jane D. 11, Okamundel: a Tale. Chapter XIX. 12, The Chief Towns of Sind. II. Hydrabad (concluded). 13, A Feature of the Times. 14, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter VI. 15, English Springs, 1771 to 1863. 16, Pristine Civilisation. 17, Instinct of Self-Preservation in Animals. 18, Nirgis; or Delhi and its Environs. Chapters XVII. to XXI. 19, The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meetings in July. 20, Literary and Critical Notices. Lights and Shades of the East; by Framji Bomanji. A Handbook for use in the Jungles of Western India; by P. Gell, B.A. Annual Report of Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India for 1862. Annual Report, for 1861-62, of the Forest Administration in British Burmah. Annual Police Return, Bombay, for 1862.—A Dark Night's

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 11th August 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	109
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
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SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 prem.
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Central Bank	250	2½ do.	70 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	97 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	50 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	160 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	158 premium.
Royal Bank of India	25	.....	8 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,200 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 12,400 p. sh
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 7,000 pm. p'
Elphinstone Land & Press Co., A. Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 32,000 } pm
Do. do. B. „	5,000	.....	Rs. 1,500 „
Freee Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
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G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
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Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay, Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pittya Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 500 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Jafar Aloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	.....	Rs. 800 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 29,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 discl.
Bonded Warehouse.	....	.....	Rs. 250 Prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
„ Loan 1835-36	99¼
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-3
Spanish Dollars	„ 240
Carolus	„ 300
Mexican Indollares	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 208
Bar Silver	„ 104½
Gold Leaf	„ 16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d.	to £2 5s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£1 12s. 6d.	to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d.	to £2 15s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d	to £2 10s. 0d.
To China, To Clyde, To Hull	No offers.	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18.	

(PRICES CURRENT (10th August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	485 to 490
Dhollera, (ready.)	„	482 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„	483 to 484
New Oomrawuttee	„	440 to 445
New Compta	„	455 to 460
New Dharwar Sawginned	„	540
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	545 to 550
New Veeravul	„	440 to 445
New Khandeish	„	430 to 435
New Pomadoe	„	445 to 450
New Accota	„	455 to 460
New Mangalore	„	445 to 448
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,620.		
EDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		7 to 7-1 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat .... „		7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black „ and White)		32 to 33
		35 to 36
Nigar „		25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 10	Tilly (s)	Clayton	Kurrachee 7 Aug.
	Salsette (s)	King	Suez 27 July and Aden 1 Aug.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Aug. 10	Zuleika	Reddill	Liverpool.
	Penang (s)	Blackmore	Kurrachee & Persian Gulf.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Johnson; Mr. Hess; Mr. Hahn; Lieut. Fagan; Mr. Wooten, and 10 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Penang*, to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.—Dr. Schlafts; Mr. and Mrs. Ashdron; Assistant Surgeon Oxpen; Mr. Hunter; Mrs. Arthur; Mr. Montgomery; Mr. and Mrs. Rosenstan, and forty-four natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 10TH AUGUST 1863.

For London.

Defiance.—475 bundles Linseed, 237½ cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Nursey.

City of Glasgow.—1 case Cashmere Shawls and Cambay Stones; 1 case Tiger Skins and Cashmere Cloths, Rogers and Co.

For Liverpool.

British India.—139 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Wookumchand Hirjee; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy.

Dalkeith.—115 bales Munjeet, 391½ cwt., W. and A. Graham and Co.; 190 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

John Lyon.—100 bales Cotton, 359 cwt., Gourdhundass Pursotumdass.

Star of Brunswick.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

Leuchtw.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Dossa Damjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Maneck Bhimjee.

Contest.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Virjee Nanjee; 243 bales Cotton, 850½ cwt., Jairam Visram; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Mooljee Dewjee.

Zoboah.—38 bales Cotton, 133 cwt, Vussunjee Lilladhur; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Vensyeck Pandurung.

England.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Tulla Moorarjee.

Duke of Newcastle.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Manock Bhimjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.

Grefyce Berg.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

Gertrude.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Ganges Nurpot.

For Hongkong

Steamer *Emeu.*—34 Chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 54 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sas oon and Co.: 28 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 1½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Futtayhoy Amersjee; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Samjeebhoy Visram; 60 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gowalbhoy Samjee; 37 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rustigee Bowistgur; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each. Jugunath Ramjus; 10½ chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Camajee Pochajee and Co.; 68 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Rutonjee Eduljee; 3 packages Sundries J. Merwanjee; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Toogneram Sewnaron.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu.*—11½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Esoleidass Sunkla; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Chooneelall Duicharam; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D., Framjee Cama and Co.; 4½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Toogneram Shivnaron.

For Galle.

Steamer *Emeu.*—2 boxes Specie, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 box Silver Coins, Hajee Sazun Jaffer: 1 case C. Shawls 30 pieces, Mahomed Hosen Ahuedally; 1 chest Sundries T. June.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of July 31, announced the arrivals of the *St. Charles, Leymarie*, from Boulogne, 21st July; *Gayana, Laurenson*, from London 23rd April; *Slieve Donard*, Thompson, from Liverpool 18th April; *George Rains*, Watson, from Liverpool 2nd April; *Vanguard*, Connell, from Liverpool 20th April; *Mary Warren*, Commander's name illegible, from Liverpool 2nd April; *Volga Sadan*, Platts, from Zanzibar 26th June; *Thetis*, Noe, from Cardiff, 12th April *Calcutta Merchant*, Harrison, from Hongkong 17th May (remained at Singapore 25th June and Penang 12th July *Mysore, Rutland*, and *Lise et Berthe*, particulars not received

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 10.

Orpen, Assistant Surgeon, Army Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Fagan, Lieut., 2nd B. L. Cavalry, on duty, from Jacobabad.

Edwards, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, from Aden.

Fuller, Captain J. A., Civil Architect, on duty.

Thackeray, Lieut. C., 28th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 10.

Lyons, Lieut., 21st Regt. N. I., on leave.

Orpen, Assistant Surgeon, Army Medical Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Leith, Deputy J. G. of Hospitals, M. Establishment, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 10TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Cattle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. With reference to Garrison Orders of the 5th instant, the European Garrison Court Martial, of which Captain Combe, is President, will reassemble to-morrow, at the same time and place for the trial of Private P. Ford, 103rd Regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 8th August 1863.

Captain D. R. Hickman and Lieut. Julius Hartigan, 5th Regt. N. I., are allowed to remain in the Deccan, until the arrival of the Wing of their Regiment shortly expected from China.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—*General List.*—Lieut. F. D. Mandel, attached to 14th Regt. N. I., from 6th August to 6th September 1863, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the General Examination Committee.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 27th July, the wife of Mr. C. C. Bonnaud, of a daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 25th July, the wife of P. A. Charrier, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Addiscombe Villas, England, on the morning of the 18th July, Nelson Howard, Esq., late of Bombay.

At No. 10, Garden Reach, on the 29th July, John Walter, the infant son of John F. Crockett, Esq., aged 4½ months.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Emeu*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th August, at 6 o'clock P.M.

A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SEDASHEWGURH MAILS.

The mails for Sedashewgurh, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, or Berpore, & Cochin, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *viâ* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 3RD AUGUST TO THE 9TH AUGUST (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer. corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Aug. 3	29.765	29.690	78.8	82.8	76.5	77.3	None.	0.16
„ 4	29.725	29.653	79.4	84.2	76.3	78.4	„	0.16
„ 5	29.751	29.692	78.8	83.6	75.9	77.5	„	0.10
„ 6	29.738	29.653	78.6	85.2	75.6	78.5	„	None
„ 7	29.726	29.675	79.6	81.6	76.1	76.8	„	0.06
„ 8	29.735	29.671	78.4	85.6	76.2	80.5	„	0 01
„ 9			Sunday.					0.11

Aug. 3.—Overcast with nimbi; light rain at 1 and 10h. A.M.
„ 4.—Overcast; light rain at 9h. A.M.
„ 5.—Overcast; light rain at 7 and 8h. A.M.
„ 6.—Densely clouded with nimbi; ci ri and cirro cumuli; a few drops of rain at 4 A.M.
„ 7.—Densely clouded; light rain at 4h. P.M.
„ 8.—Nearly overcast; light rain.

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1863.

New Moon	Friday	14d. 6h.	53.9m. P.M.
First Qr.	Saturday	22d. 11h.	10.7m. A.M.
Full Moon	Saturday	29d. 1h.	46.1m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	11	Daybreak at 4.22.	5 41	6 29	9 10	9 21	
Wed.	12	Grouse shooting begins.	5 41	6 28	9 48	10 12	
Thur.	13	Old Lammas Day.	5 42	6 28	10 34	10 53	
Fri.	14	Twilight ends at 7.45	5 42	6 27	11 12	11 39	
Sat.	15	Assumption of the Virgin Mary.	5 43	6 27	11 46	0 3	
Sun.	16	11th Sun. after Trin.	5 42	6 26	0 18	0 32	Date 8th August. Time—9h. 1m. 17.5
Mon.	17	Venus rises at 8.43.	5 43	6 25	0 48	1 2	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 11th.—Ahmednuggur surrendered, 1803.

Wednesday 12th.—

Thursday 13th.—Pitt's India Bill passed, 1784.—Queen Adelaide born, 1792.—The New Poor Law Bill passed 1834.

Friday 14th.—Printing invented, 1457.—Battle of Victoria, 1811.

Saturday 15th.—Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.—The Dutch Fleet captured by Admiral Elphinstone near the Cape of Good Hope, 1796.

Sunday 16th.—Ben Johnson died, 1637.

Monday 17th.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.—Battle of Roleia, 1808.—Battle of Smolensko, 1812.

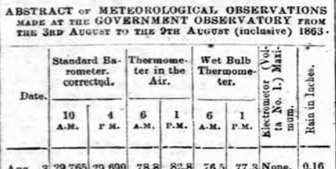
LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 1	KURRACHEE	Aug. 7
AGRA	Aug 1	LAHORE	July 31
ALLAHABAD	Aug 1	LONDON	July 18
ATTARULLA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	July 8
ALEXANDRIA	July 10	MADRAS	Aug. 4
BANGALORE	July 31	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	Aug. 1	MERRUT	Aug 1
CALCUTTA	Aug. 1	OUDH	Aug 1
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 31
CEYLON	Aug 1	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug 1	RANGOON	July 16
GOA	July 5	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 21

MR. JAMES PEARSE, *Printer and Publisher, has now been appointed Manager of the* BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS, *with authority to sign Bills and grant Receipts for monies in all Departments connected with this Press.*

Bombay Gazette Office, 10th August 1863.

THE



TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

THE Bombay Mail of 9th June was delivered in London on Saturday evening 4th July. The Mail from Bombay of 24th June reached Malta on the evening of the 16th July, Marseilles on the 19th and was delivered in London on the 20th idem.

WE have been informed that there is no prospect of the Malta and Alexandria Cable coming into use again for a month or two at least. A steamer had been sent from England to assist, in the work of repair, but nothing certain is known as to the time that will be required to restore the line to working order. The following information on the subject we take from the *Malta Times* of 26th July:—

"We hear that Mr. Canning, Engineer to the firm of Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., left Malta by the *Euxine*, on Saturday last, for England, via Marseilles, and that Mr. De Santy, Electrician, is still here awaiting another portion of the staff of the firm, who are coming out with the object of picking up and repairing the section of the submarine cable between Benghazi and Alexandria. The screw steamer *Hawthorns* is to leave England shortly if she is not already on her way, to be employed in this operation. The interruption of communication is much felt by the public, who look forward with much anxiety to the re-establishment of the line."

THE following is an extract from the letter of an English Merchant long resident in New York, dated 27th June. It reflects the opinions of the New Yorkers on passing events very accurately, but the American news from New York to the 8th July received in London on Sunday, the 19th idem, and detailed in our telegraphic intelligence, gives quite a different view of the stuff the North is made of, notwithstanding the signal failure of their generals up to the date of the battles at Gettysburg:—

"The news this morning from New Orleans confirms the previously reported whisper of Bank's defeat at Port Hudson, with heavy losses. Nothing better could be expected from the absurdity of placing a lawyer in command of 50,000 men to perform the most difficult operations of War. General Lee threatens Washington in the rear, and is powerful enough to keep Hooker in check on the other side of the Potomac. Nothing in the shape of a Federal disaster would surprise anybody, and the states of New York and New Jersey are evidently beginning to think of taking care of themselves.

"Much astonishment is expressed that the Confederates do not retaliate" an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" for the cruel outrages perpetrated upon helpless non-combatants of the South, by our puritan Generals, who are brave against defenceless women and children but run away from the enemy. If the Southern Generals do not retaliate in kind, it may at least be expected that they will levy forced loans upon some of the wealthy communities on their route, perhaps beginning with the Capital of Pennsylvania.

"In spite of all that is happening there is no excitement in New York although many people think that if Hooker fight Lee that the latter will inevitably gain a victory and dictate terms of Peace in Washington City."

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 18*th July* 1863.

THE route by which the Confederate army has penetrated Pennsylvania and the portion which they occupied when the last Mail left, is nearly as familiar to some of their leading officers as the Shenandoah valley was to Stonewall Jackson. The great *raid* of General Stuart early in last October followed the exact course on which the tide of invasion now rolls. Crossing the Potomac at William's port, and passing through Mercersburg, a day's march brought his bold troopers to Chambersburg, whence he sent forward Hampton's brigade as far as Gettysburg.

At this point it was that he paused, and turning down by the Monocacey river safely regained the Potomac. At this old Pennsylvanian town of Gettysburg, the battle yet remains to be decided, which New York Penny-a-liners are pleased to call the Waterloo of the Union. If a European parrallel must be found, why not call it the Leipsic? Waterloo was a battle of one day, but already Gettysburg has seen three days of bloody and indecisive fighting. It is manifest that in the first, the Confederates had a decided advantage. Reynold's division, though it fought bravely, was easily crumpled up, and forced out of the way by the superior skill and force of Ewell's division. But in the battles of the 2nd and 3rd instant, Meade's army appears to have held its ground, and though it lost heavily, to have inflicted at least equal loss on its opponents. The last telegram, come by the *Bohemian*, is so confused as to be hardly credible. The statement that a large body of the Confederates has marched down to plunder the Federal dead is little accordant with probability. Probably they proceeded to take possession of the battlefield for the purpose of burying the dead, and that their right to do so, after what the Federals might be pleased to consider a drawn battle was disputed. Again the *New York Tribune* positively states that General Longstreet had been killed, but the *World* with equal positiveness asserts that he had been taken prisoner. There might be room for doubt whether he had been killed, but there would be no conflict of report in case he were taken prisoner. It is to be hoped that neither fate has befallen him. The death of Jackson was hardly a greater loss to the Confederate army than that of Longstreet would be at this moment, though younger officers, like Ewell and Stuart are fast rising in reputation, there is none fit to take the place of Lee's great lieutenant—"a general almost infallible in an emergency" as Johnson said of him; and of whom Lee himself once said, "Longstreet is competent to fill *any* position in the army." It must be admitted that Meade, almost utterly unknown as he was, before his appointment to the chief command of the Federal army has so far justified his commission. In the midst of the wide-spread panic of the North, to have marched forthwith upon so formidable an enemy, and held him at bay for even a day, is a feat of which the ready-made generalissimo has every right to be proud. Great are the issues that depend on the third battle of Gettysburg. If the South should have a decisive triumph, one would hope that peace must follow. Along the Mississippi, their arms seem on the verge of triumph. Banks is in a very perilous position at Port Hudson, Grant has gained nothing at Vicksburg and is threatened from behind by General Johnson, whose slow tactique, however, is not easily intelligible, when it would seem that a decisive blow might readily raise the seige. Rosencrans, aware that the force in front of him has been weakened to reinforce Lee is moving forward, while the Confedrates retreat on their famous position of Chattanooga. The war is in that state on the South West frontier that a decisive victory under the walls of Washington would in all probability bring its present desultory operations to an end. Meantime, the Pennsylvanian farmers and shopkeepers drive a roaring trade with the Confederate soldiery, and seem to relish the rebel scrip rather better than Mr. Chase's green-backs. New York also celebrates the grand National Anniversary, the 4th of July, with stirring orations, and fire works all day long. No one would imagine that Gettysburg was even in the same hemisphere. Surely Nero's fiddling, while Rome burned (if he really did so, which Mr. Thackeray doubts) was nothing to this.

The answer of the Russian Foreign Office to the French Government has reached Paris, and been transmitted by M. Balabine to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The *Courrier du Dimonche* says this document is marked by a decided spirit of conciliation, although not forgetful of the dignity of a great Empire. All the French papers assume that Russia will agree to all the six points, except an armistice, and will also consent to enter into a Conference. Now the armistice is really the one point without which it is possible all the rest may prove nugatory at present, Russia is making overwhelming efforts to exterminate the insurrection, and if allowed to continue, may in the course of a month when the Conference comes together at Brussels have the honor to report that order is re-established at Warsaw. The insurgents certainly hold their ground gallantly. But several of their recent enterprises have proved great disasters, and a very large number of their best officers have fallen within the last month, still the power of the secret national government only seems to increase and multiply. Its moral force alone is worth half a dozen armies of scythemen. And whatever may be decided at or before the Conference, there is no doubt whatever that France and Russia are both arming to the teeth. It is, I understand, becoming a very general opinion in diplomatic circles that before the leaves fall, we shall have a European war. The now complete triumph of the French arms in Mexico leaves the Eagle of the Bonapartes free to try his talons on the Eagle of the Romanoffs.

Since the return of Lord Palmerston to his place on the Treasury Benches, Parliament has been better behaved. But it could not help showing a spice of its quality, when Mr. Gladstone proceeded with that insolent dogmatic manner, which is becoming too habitual with him, to read it a lecture on the impropriety of giving him a hint to abolish the Fire Insurance Duty in his Budget of next year. The defeat of the Government was quite as ignominious as that on the Kensington question. It evidently annoyed Lord Palmerston extremely, and there was a touch of the temper excited thereby in his manner, when shortly afterwards, he turned upon that meekest of men, Sir Stafford Northcote, *apropos* of the Banda and Kirwee Booty. He did not venture, however, to press the question to a division, and was obliged to consent to delay the distribution of the money, until Parliament had an opportunity of considering the papers which can hardly come to pass until next year. Mr. Roebuck's motion for the recognition of the South came to an abrupt and inglorious termination. But the debate has not certainly raised the character of Mr. Layard in the House, nor has it improved the relations between the two Governments, who, however, Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay may be abused as "amateur ambassadors" are certainly left at issue on two or three points of fact and of policy.

The great Roupell case is on again at Chelmsford, and the unfortunate convict ex M. P. has been obliged again to recount the mournful history of his various villainies, behind which all the time lies the great mystery of what he did with all the money he raised and disposed of. The case is apart from its dramatic interest a keen legal tourney, in which Shee and Boville, Lush and Hawkins try every art of juridical fence. The unfortunate felon looks, it is said, full ten years older than when he was consigned to gaol. The case is not likely to terminate for at lest a week. Ere the season closes, it and the case of Lord Vernon and the Cremorne Riots come to whet the jaded lawyer's appetite for mountain air. "Time and the hour" have at length run through the long bright day of a London season which will long dwell in the memory of the sharers in its splendours and pleasures. Already the streets begin to assume their "families out of town" look, vagrant pieces of straw, and discarded morsels of rope drift idly about, and tell of Pickford's vans and packing. The familiar awnings are seen no more, the occupation of the men with lanterns who lurk about the party-giving houses from May to the present is gone, flowers fade unrenewed in neglected balconies, and the human flowers still to be seen in the parks and the ride, are looking faded, and sadly in want of sea air and early hours. The laborious dissipation of the season having come to an end, the equally energetic relaxation of the recess is commencing. The Alpine parties are in great force, the British politician and barrister seriously inclining to walk off the fatigues of Westminster, up the sides of Monte Rosa, or the Mätterhorn. Vichy is much talked of, as a place of fashionable resort, and as the place is frightfully crowded, and dreadfully dear, all the world is rushing there to add to the multitudes, and raise the prices. The exodus for Hamburg, Baden, Spa, and the Rhine—land in general, is as numerous as usual, and the ordinary number of noble lords and ladies propose to entertain fashionable assemblages, at their country seats. Among others, the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, who, having been prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, about a month ago, for indulging in company with his stable-boys, in the exhilarating sport of cock-fighting, is to celebrate his attainment of his majority at Donington Hall, with great magnificence. The Queen and her younger children are going to Germany. Her Majesty will visit Rosenau, the birth place of the Prince Consort; and, as she did last year proceed to Rheinhards—brunn, where the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia will join her with their children, and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse Darmstadt. The Queen's health and spirits are improved, but she has sustained a fresh shock by the death of Baron Stocmar, one of the oldest of her own, and the Prince's friends. The Prince and Princess of Wales have left town, and are going to Scotland. They have undergone countless festivities, and formalities, have opened all sorts of institutions, become patrons of endless charitable associations, and in all respects conducted themselves to the general satisfaction. The Prince of Wales has been made a member of the Mercer's Company, which makes the fourth Guild which he has joined, and the fourth gold casket which he has received. The closing fêtes of the season have been remarkably brilliant, and one in particular given by the Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland, at her villa at Chiswick, is cited as the most elegant and tasteful among the number. A few days more, and the Ministerial whitebait will have been eaten, and the Ministerial cold punch drunk, (the Premier's gout permitting) and the Session and the season of 1863 will have been relegated to the archives of the irrevocable. Already the retrospects of the Session are in preparation, and we shall soon be duly informed of the much that was expected, and the little that has been done. The season has been in every respect a contrast to that of last year, which even the attractions of the International Exhibition failed to enliven to any significant extent. This has been a season of unexampled brilliancy,—the royal marriage inaugurated, and the extreme fineness of the weather has completed its triumph. Everywhere the weather is superb, from all sides the report of the condition of the crops is most favorable; the public health is good, and if the season continues to be so fine, and the promise of an early harvest be fulfilled, there will be little to desire in point of material prosperity. Distress in Lancashire is much decreased, and though the approach of winter must no doubt again see the numbers of the destitute largely augmented, there is not any reason to apprehend a demand for funds beyond those readily forthcoming. In Ireland, the crops are looking particularly prosperous and a hopeful tone pervades the agricultural community.

In literature, there is nothing new or remarkable. An unusually large number of novels have made their appearance, but they are all of mediocre merit. Mr. Henry Kingsley's Austin Elliot, is a decided failure; the reader can hardly believe that its feeble pages owe their origin to the spirited pen which wrote "Geoffry Hamlyn." A new work called "Dragon's Teeth," by Mr. Pycroft, also fails to sustain the author's previous reputation. The one good novel of the day, excepting always the serials, is "Charlie Thornhill," a capital melange of sporting life, and the experiences of young men about town. Miss Evans' "Romola" is completed, and like all her books, makes an unsatisfactory ending. It is a noble work of genius, full of learning, research, and realism but withal very uninteresting. Mr. Wilkie Collins is expected to succeed Miss Evans in the place of honour in the *Cornhill Magazine*, but the title of his forthcoming book is not yet announced.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO JULY 21.

(Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 19*th July.*

American news to 8th July.

The Federals claim a complete victory on the 3rd July.

After twelve hours desperate fighting General Meade held the battle ground.

Fifty thousand men are reported *hors de combat*, of whom thirty thousand are said to be Confederates.

The Federals claim twelve thousand prisoners, and twenty thousand stand of arms.

On the 4th General Lee retreated, and General Meade occupied Gettysburg.

General Lee was, on the seventh, between Hagerstown and the Potomac.

General Meade was advancing.

Another battle was supposed to be imminent.

Vicksburg was surrendered unconditionally on the 4th July.

The Russian note refuses to grant an armistice; admits the six points for discussion after the insurrection has been suppressed.

[A Telegram dated evening of 22nd July, or morning of 23rd from London, failed to reach Malta in time for the Mail steamer.]

LONDON, 21*st July.*

Liverpool cotton market this day very firm.

Sales, six thousand bales.

Broach, nineteen pence.

Dhollera, eighteen pence and a farthing.

Dharwar, eighteen pence three farthings.

The Confederates have retired South again.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 21*st July.*

Cotton farthing dearer, better demand.

Manchester, improving.

Seeds, dull.

Wool, steady.

LIVERPOOL, 21*st July.*

The capture of Vicksburg has not affected our cotton market, prices firm, fair Dhollera eighteen pence.

LIVERPOOL, 21*st July.*

Confederate invasion repulsed.

Vicksburgh surrendered.

Peace not expected early.

Cotton firm, one-eighth of a penny higher.

Broach 18¾d; strong tendency.

LONDON, 22*nd July.*

Lee retreated.

Vicksburgh reported surrendered.

Duration of War doubtful.

Cotton advanced one farthing.

LIVERPOOL, 20*th July.*

Lee repulsed; his escape doubtful. Vicksburg unconditionally surrendered.

At New York cotton declined thirteen cents.

Middling Orleans worth fifty seven.

Gold down to thirty-three.

Liverpool market firm, tendency upwards.

Fair Dhollera, for arrival worth 17¼d.

LONDON, 21*st July.*

Confederate invasion repulsed.

Vicksburgh surrendered.

Cotton firm, fair Dhollera 18¼d.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

HONGKONG, 19*th July.*

Per steamer *Indore*.

Patna, 610; Speculative demand.

Malwa, 675.

Bills, 237 per 100 dirs.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS of July 12 and 18.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, Henry W. King, Commander, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, at half-past ten. She left Suez on the 27th July, Aden August 1st. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. W. Pinnock; Mr. Somerville; Mrs. J. Clarke; Mr. Gascoyne; Mr. H. W. Thacker; Mr. Ovans; Mr. A. Murray; Mr. P. A. McCurreck; Mr. L. H. Bayley; Mr. R. Barnes; Mr. Montgomery; Captain Sparke's native male servant; Mr. Baldwin; Mr. Vinay; Mr. Nattan; Mr. James Anderson; Mr. John Harker; Miss B. Marshall; Lieutenant Banister's Ayah; Captain Brigham's servant; Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and infant; One Native Private Follower; Mr. Abdoolally Houssonbhoy; T. Beem, Henry Kills, and A. Rochford, P. and O. Co.'s Service.

The *Salsette* broke down off Guardafui one and half days from Aden; her screw propeller was disabled.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

General Hooker has resigned his command of the Federal army of America, and has been succeeded by General Meade, who advanced at once to meet the Confederates. A battle took place on the 1st July, and was continued on the 2nd and 3rd, near Gettysburg. The result is uncertain, both armies appearing to maintain their positions. The Federal loss was much more considerable than that of the Confederates. At Vicksburg, the Confederates still maintained the advantage, and Johnston was advancing close upon Grant's army. In Tennessee, Bragg is said to have retreated before Rosecrans Great consternation existed in Kentucky and Ohio in consequence of the advance of 15,000 Confederates through Cumberland Gap.

Mr. A. Mills has moved for a Royal Commission to inquire what alterations were desirable in the constit

prize-money as her Majesty may be advised by the law officers of the Crown, or by some competent judicial authority. The circumstances were that two bodies of troops, one commanded by Sir G. Whitlock, the other by Sir Hugh Rose, were engaged in the suppression of the mutiny. The column under Sir G. Whitlock reduced and captured the two towns of Banda and Kirwee. The only question was whether the column under Sir G. Whitlock was or was not a part of Sir Hugh Rose's force; in other words, whether Sir Hugh Rose's column was entitled to participate in the prize-money. All that Sir G. Whitlock wished was that the decision should be delivered after an investigation conducted with the ordinary forms of a legal inquiry. (Hear.)

Sir M. Farquhar seconded the motion. They had heard that Sir Robt. Phillimore, Sir R. Palmer, Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. Prendergast, and other eminent lawyers had given their opinions upon the question, and that all had said Sir Hugh Rose's column were entitled to the money. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston said his right hon. friend near him (Sir C. Wood) had justly complained of the course taken in the earlier part of the evening by the hon. baronet opposite, who had declared that he would not go into this question, and yet did go into it, and stated his view of the case when no one could answer him, and when the question before the House related to something else. Now he (Lord Palmerston) had another complaint to make against the hon. baronet, for he had insinuated that he (Lord Palmerston) had made a statement from personal motives. (No, no.)

Sir S. Northcote—I can assure the noble lord that I never intended to do anything of the kind.

Lord Palmerston—There were two ways of doing that—one directly, and the other indirectly. (No, no.) In the first place, the noble lord the member for King's Lynn had moved for papers connected with this case, and the motion was granted, and the papers would be presented, and therefore it would have been more fitting that the House should have waited for them before being asked to agree to this motion, which would leave the House in the dark, and without any knowledge of the case upon which they were called upon to decide. The fact was there was no law ruling any case of this sort. That was admitted by the law officers and by the prize agents, and it was an unquestionable fact that there was no law which regulated the distribution of prize-money. It rested with the discretion of the Crown according to the circumstances of the case. It would seem that there had been a great deal of private solicitation. He had heard a great deal of it, and no doubt the hon. baronet had, for he had been exceedingly active to obtain the support of his view of his case. (No, no.) He would speak for himself, for he had had great solicitation from some parties, but none from those who represented the other side. Now it was said that General Whitlock had an active and independent command, and that his operations were entirely and separately from the other column, and that it ought to have a share of the money. Those assertions were refuted by Lord Clyde, who showed that the two columns were acting under his directions, that there was one common basis arranged by him, and that the one column assisted the other. They were to all intents and purposes co-operating columns. It was true they were never united, but their union was never necessary, although the success of one was necessary to the success of the other. It appeared to him (the noble lord), therefore, that the fairness and justice of the matter required that what was captured by each should be thrown into the common fund, and that the two columns should share. That opinion was come to upon no private solicitation—for there had been none on the part of the column of Sir H. Rose—but on a review of the whole case, and very much in consequence of seeing that the statements put forward by the prize agents of Whitlock's column were not founded in fact. He (Lord Palmerston) had no interest in the matter; he had no personal pride or vanity in it; and it was a perfect matter of indifference to him how the thing was decided, provided that it was decided according to justice and right. There was no rule whatever, but each case was decided upon its own merits. They were told that there were a great number of cases in which prizes had been given to particular corps, but in order to make those cases precedent it must be shown that the circumstances were precisely similar, and it did not appear to him that such in the present instance was the case. What he should suggest was that as the noble lord had moved for the papers, and as they would be presented in a very few days, the hon. baronet should wait till those papers were before the House, before he called on it to take any steps, or to decide what course should be pursued. He should have no objection to allow the matter to be referred to any authority which was competent to decide it; but it should be recollected that these judicial proceedings were not altogether unattended with expense and delay. (Hear.)

Lord Stanley asked whether any step would be taken by the Government until the House had had an opportunity of considering the papers? (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. Northcote would have no objection to adopt the course suggested by the noble lord, provided that he received an assurance that the matter would not be finally decided before next session. (Hear.) He hoped it was not necessary to assure the noble lord that he had never had any intention of imputing to him any personal feelings. (Cheers.) What he stated was that the interests of discipline and good feeling in the army required that there should not be even the suspicion that there had been any personal feeling at work, and that statements had not been made which they had no opportunity of criticising in open court. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Mr. Ayrton,

Lord Hotham thought the noble viscount ought to give some answer to the question which had been put to him by the noble lord the member for King's Lynn.

Lord Palmerston said he had assented in as plain terms as were usual in that House to the request of the hon. baronet, that no steps should be taken in the matter until the papers had been laid on the table.

Colonel Dickson hoped that the matter would be decided soon, so as that the money might be distributed to the proper claimants.

Sir J. Hay hoped that if the papers should be produced too late for discussion this session, the distribution would be held over until next session, or submitted to a judicial tribunal in the meantime.

Lord Palmerston was quite indifferent as to how long the distribution might be delayed. No action should be taken until the House had had an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion.

THE CASE OF STAFF-SURGEON EATON.

Mr. Coningham [July 16] asked the Under-Secretary of state for War why Staff-surgeon Deodatus William Eaton was dismissed while on sick leave, after 18 years' service, 10 of which were in the East and West Indies, without any previous warning, with no charge assigned, nor with any opportunity of explanation before either a court of enquiry or a court-martial; also why had not a court martial been granted, and why had the applications for it made by Mr. Eaton been ignored?

The Marquis of Hartington said that it was usually, though not invariably, considered that an officer who became bankrupt, and was obliged to seek the protection of the Bankruptcy Court, was not a fit person to hold the Queen's commission. In the case alluded to by the hon. member, Staff-Surgeon Eaton became bankrupt, and the circumstances which came out before the Bankruptcy Court were brought in the ordinary way to the notice of the Secretary for War, Sir G. Lewis, who after considering the facts, did not see any reason why the usual practice should be departed from. Under these circumstances, no court-martial or inquiry was necessary, because the fact of the bankruptcy was sufficiently established by the proceedings of the Bankruptcy Court.

COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

Mr. Coningham [July 16] asked whether the Under-Secretary for War would lay the proceedings respecting Corporal Blake before the House.

The Marquis of Hartington said that he was unable to do so, as it was not the practice to send the proceedings of regimental courts-martial in India to England. As it was stated, however, that the proceedings of the court-martial referred to by the hon. gentleman would have a material bearing on the trial of Colonel Crawley, he had sent out to India for the facts of the case, and had also forwarded directions that any witness who could afford information on the subject should be sent to England to give evidence at the court-martial on Colonel Crawley.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir C. Wood [July 16], in reply to Mr. Bazley, said that he proposed to make the annual financial statement of the Indian Government on Thursday next, July 23. (Hear, hear.)

CHINA TRADE.

Mr. Liddell [July 16] asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any correspondence had taken place in addition to that already published between her Majesty's Government and Mr. Lay or between the Government and merchants connected with the China trade, on the subject of the complaints made in August, 1861, by the Chambers of Commerce of Hong Kong and Shanghai; and, if so, whether there was any objection to lay copies of such correspondence upon the table of the House.

Mr. Layard was not aware that there was any other correspondence on the subject, but if there were he did not think there would be any objection to produce it

CASE OF CAPTAIN EDWARDES.

Sir C. Wood, in answer to a question from Sir P. Kelly, stated that although the claim of the representatives of Captain Edwardes was a fair one against a Sovereign of Oude a great many years ago, there was no equitable claim even on the indulgence of the British Government. Directions had been given for facilitating the inquiry in India, but he could not say whether the report would be made before the meeting of Parliament next year.

THE GREAT ROUPELL FORGERIES.—William Roupell convict, and ex-M.P., has again appeared in a court of law. His brother brings an action of ejectment at Chelmsford against certain parties who bought a property called the Warley Estate of William Roupell. The convict is put into the box, and swears that the signature of his father to the deed of gift by which he came into possession of the estate was a forgery committed by himself. The intention of the defendants is to endeavour to show that this is not true—that the signature was really that of the elder Roupell, and not a forgery. The case was opened at Chelmsford on July 16, and William Roupell was under examination when the court adjourned.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE CASE.—"SCOTT v. SCOTT."—This was a petition by John Sowden Scott, formerly a captain in her Majesty's service, for a restitution to conjugal rights. His wife Theresa Ann Merries, formerly of Bath, brought a charge against her husband for cruelty, and praying for a judicial separation. In the course of the examination the most extraordinary charges were made respecting the conduct of both parties, which each in turn flatly contradicted as often as the charge was calculated to damage their individual interests. The case opened on July 16, and is still proceeding.

ENTRY OF GENERAL FOREY INTO THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Paris, July 18.

The emperor has received the following despatch, brought by one of his orderly officers from Mexico:—

Juarez, fearing capture, took to flight and hastened with some troops to San Luis Potosi. General Bazaine then occupied Mexico, and the general-in-chief entered the city on June 10 at the head of the army, accompanied by the French minister and General Almonte. The enthusiasm was at its height during General Forey's triumphal march through the city in the midst of 200,000 inhabitants, cheering for the emperor, the empress and the French intervention.

FRESH LEVY OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

St. Petersburg, July 17.

An imperial decree has been published which, in view of the present state of affairs, orders a fresh levy of troops in November next, at the rate of 10 men for every 1000 of the population.

THE AMALGAMATION.

THE question which everybody is asking—What are the Amalgamation Commissioners doing?—nobody seems able to answer. We should be very glad to furnish our readers with some explicit information on the subject, but so long as the inquiry is in progress it would be obviously improper and might be extremely inconvenient, to enter into particulars. We may, however, state that the Commissioners having carefully considered the case submitted to them by the committee of officers, drew up a series of "observations" upon it, which they returned with a view to the further elucidation of certain points. To these "observations" the committee have sent in "answers" in detail, which, we may venture to say, reflect the highest credit on the ability of the officers to whose hands the conduct of the case has been confided. Both the "observations" and the "answers" have been printed, and circulated amongst the subscribers to the Amalgamation Fund, but with the strict understanding that they are not at present to be made public. Under these circumstances we can refer to the substance of them only in general terms. In a short time we hope to be in a position to lay aside all reserve; and in the meantime we must content ourselves by remarking that it is highly probable, from the tenor of the "observations" to which we have referred, that it is the intention of the Government to remove the principal difficulty that has arisen in the interpretation and proofs of the legal rights and privileges claimed by the service. If this conjecture should turn out to be correct, it will become clear that the Government has a very weak case, and it may, therefore, be hoped that the House of Commons will interpose to vindicate its own authority by determining that the guarantee embodied in the Amalgamation Act shall be duly respected and honestly carried out. But when this result may be looked for cannot yet be predicated. One thing alone appears certain, that there is not the slightest chance of a report from the Commissioners during the present session.

We ought to add that in addition to their full and complete "answers" to the observations of the Commissioners, the committee have submitted for consideration a choice of schemes for the reorganisation of the Indian army, by means of which the object aimed at by Government might be accomplished without inflicting any injustice on the service. The committee have thus not only expounded existing grievances, but pointed out a practicable remedy for them.

AMERICA.

The march of American war news is astonishing. We no sooner learn the startling intelligence of General Hooker having laid down his command of the army of the Potomac, and one of his subordinates, General Meade, being appointed in his stead, than news still more startling reaches us of one of the bloodiest battles of the great contest having been fought at Gettysburg. The Confederates had hitherto been occupied mainly in vague marauding in Maryland and Pennsylvania, but their chief, in conjuction with Longstreet and Hill, were drawing their army close together, and massing their forces in the triangle formed by Chambersburg, Shippensburg, and Gettysburg, on Pennsylvanian soil. Here Lee confidently expected that Meade would show front, and as the event has proved he has not had long to wait. The great battle of the second Confederate invasion of the North was fought on the first three days of July, at Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania. It seems to have been a drawn battle though the Federals report somewhat differently. On the evening of July 1, General Meade reports that after one of the severest contests of the war the Confederate army had been repulsed. The battle was renewed on the 2nd, both Confederates, after a tremendous cannonade of three hours, making desperate assaults on the Federal lines, but with the same result as before. At the close of the day General Meade held his ground at all points, having during the action taken 3000 prisoners, including a considerable number of officers.

The telegrams enable us to follow General Meade's movements, and to understand the general plan of the action he has fought. The last telegrams, which came up to July 11, left General Lee concentrating his army on the Cumberland Valley railroad, between Shippensburg and Chambersburg, in anticipation of an attack from Meade's army. Chambersburg is about 20 miles from Gettysburg; and at the same date the Federal army was reported to be in rapid motion towards the point at which Lee was massing his forces in the Cumberland Valley. Meade was pushing rapidly forward towards Chambersburg, and on the 9th was on either side, and General Meade reached Gettysburg with his army by the 1st of July. The first corps of his army, under Reynolds, entered the town early, and passing through it on the east side met General Hill's corps advancing in order of battle from the Chambersburg Turnpike. An engagement ensued in which Reynolds maintained his ground for two hours alone, being then reinforced by the Federal corps under General Howard. At the same time, however, General Ewell came up on the other side with 25,000 men, and the Federals being outnumbered, fell back to a position south of Gettysburg. Here they were joined by the main body of the Federal army, and General Meade took up his position on a rising ground, and made his dispositions for the Confederate attack of the 2nd July. The action did not commence till the afternoon, and was brought on by a forward movement of General Sickles, who commanded on the Federal left. After a sharp cannonade, the Confederates assaulted the left with such determination, that the 3rd corps was at first driven back, but being rallied by General Sickles, and reorganised, they repulsed the attack and pushed forward up to the batteries on the Confederate right. A second and still more furious assault, under Longstreet, which at first forced the Federal line over the crest of the hill, was likewise repulsed, and night closed in without any impression having been made on the Federal position. Though resumed early on the 3rd July, the engagement does not appear to have become very severe till towards mid-day. General Meade reports that at 1 o'clock the enemy opened a severe fire on the right with 150 guns, which continued for three hours. Two furious assaults were subsequently made, but as on the previous day, were well repulsed—3000 prisoners being left in the hands of the Federals. After the three days obstinate fighting both armies assumed their original positions. Whether the Confederate army was in a position to renew the attack it is of course impossible to say. This is unquestionably the most obstinate struggle of the American war. If another item of news can be relied on—that General Sedgwick's corps had pushed through York and got to the rear of the Confederate army—General Lee would be all probability have been compelled to retreat. General Meade has already fulfilled the high opinion of his military knowledge and ability his brother officers were said to entertain.

The latest intelligence received from the battle-field at Gettysburg up to the 4th of July is as follows:—Five thousand Confederates advanced on the field at daybreak for the purpose of pillaging the Federal dead, but hastily retreated upon the Federals opening fire upon them. The fight was the most terrific of the war, and the loss on both sides was heavy. General Sickles was wounded severely, and his right leg has been amputated. He is, however, doing well. The assaults of the Confederates were heavy and determined, but gallantly met by the Federal troops. General Longstreet was killed.

A special despatch from Hanover to the 'New York Tribune' on the 3rd July says:—"To-day was the most awful of all. Our men stood up heroically. The loss on both sides was tremendous. We have Longstreet a prisoner. Left the battle field at 6 o'clock. We had the best of the fight to-day, and the general says that if Couch arrived to-night the victory is ours beyond a doubt."

The Federals are reported to number 20,000, and the Confederates 50,000.

Howard's corps is said to have lost 3000 men, and Reynolds's corps 1500, including Reynolds, General Paul, and an immense number of officers killed.

The President announces to the country that the news from the army of the Potomac up to July 3 is such as to cover that army with the highest honour, and promises a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen, and he especially desires that on this day He whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be remembered and reverenced with the profoundest gratitude.

General Fitzhugh Lee, who was previously reported to be captured by the Federals, has, with 3,000 men demanded the surrender of Carlisle, which was refused. General F. Lee then shelled the town, burning the barracks and numerous buildings, and retired towards Shippensburg.

General Rosecrans reports that he occupied Tullahoma on the 1st of July, the Confederates retiring demoralised towards Winchester, leaving their fortifications, provisions, and three siege guns.

General Dix has assumed the command of the Federal army on the peninsula, and has taken possession of White House. A cavalry raid made numerous captures of men, horses, and property. Cavalry reconnaissances have been pushed within nine miles of the Confederate capital.

The Confederates have occupied York, Mechanicsville, and Wrightsville, where the Federals destroyed the bridge stretching across the Susquehannah to Columbia, in order to prevent the Confederates advancing further. The bridge was one mile and a quarter long, and cost a million dollars. The Confederates, it is said, continue to respect private property; yet General Early has levied a contribution at York of 150,000 dollars, and large quantities of supplies from the inhabitants. He has received 30,000 dollars, and given the inhabitants 20 days to pay the balance.

The state of affairs at Vicksburg seems to be at a stand-still. The Federals are doing next to nothing, and their opponents are as active in their resistance as ever. One of the forts had been blown up by the Federals, who had planted two guns on the place where it stood. General Johnston is said to have received reinforcements from General Bragg, and was meditating an attack upon General Grant. Johnston, it was said, was moving southward to attack Banks, who had promised another assult on Port Hudson. That place was, however, considered impregnable, and it was believed that the siege would have to be raised. The Confederate Generals Marmaduke, Price, and Kirby Smith have got possession of several points along the banks of the Mississippi.

Previous to the last battle, business in Philadelphia was entirely suspended, and the Pennsylvanian collieries were closed. Large numbers were leaving the city, and the wharves were crowded with property for shipment to places of greater safety. Bankers were sending their specie to New York. Gen. Dana has issued a proclamation, stating that the Confederate strategy was sufficiently understood to make it certain that Philadelphia was their object, and urging the people to arm for defence. The clamour for General M'Clellan to be appointed to the military command of Pennsylvania is urgent.

Fears were likewise beginning to be entertained for the safety of New York. Some of the journals express great concern on account of the almost defenceless condition of the city, both on its land and water approaches. Governor Seymour and Mayor Opdyke are urged to immediately garrison the forts and train the men to the use of the guns; also to have several heavily armed steamers stationed in the port. High bounties are held out to volunteers to re-enlist.

General Hooker has issued an order, saying that he parted from the army impressed with the belief that his usefulness as a commander was impaired. It is stated that the principal cause of his removal from the command of the army was a radical difference of opinion between himself and General Halleck as to the value of Maryland Heights as a military position during the present active operations.

The crew of the privateer Tacony have been captured. They transferred themselves to the schooner Archer, one of their prizes, and destroyed the Tacony. They then proceeded to the harbour of Portland, in Maine, where they seized the Federal cutter Caleb Cushing, and endeavoured to carry her out to sea. The loss of the Cushing being discovered the following morning, the citizens hastily manned two steamers, started in pursuit, and succeeded in overtaking her. After a few shots had been exchanged Lieutenant Reed set fire to the Cushing and returned to the Archer, which was afterwards captured by the steamers. All the ransom bonds of prizes released by the Tacony were found on board.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

It is understood that the national government intended to draw up a circular note, refusing to agree to the six points of the three Powers, but being informed that the Emperor Napoleon would pay no attention to their refusal, they have resolved to issue a manifesto to the people. This manifesto will be published in the English, French, German, and Polish languages on the day that the reply of Prince Gortschakoff becomes known. The national government has issued the first number of a new official journal, under the title of the 'Independence.' The leading article repudiates the idea of any negotiation with the Archbishop Felinski has been ordered by the Russian government to remain at Jaroslaw for an identifinite period.

By order of the emperor, the Marquis Wielopolski has drawn up a memorial, in which he proposes that Russia should treat on the application of the six points proposed by the Western Powers, in the event of a conference being held upon Polish affairs.

Intelligence received from Warsaw states that the Marquis Wielopolski has been formally dismissed, and replaced by General Berg. The ecclesiastic replacing Archbishop Felinski has proclaimed the Church to be in mourning. Many ecclesiastics have been arrested. The son of General Mouravieff is in command in the district of Kowno, and spreads terror among the inhabitants.

General Mouravieff has issued a decree ordering that all moneys taken by the insurgents from the State or communal treasuries shall be refunded within 10 days by the Polish land proprietors within each district. Forced sales will take place on the estates of those who refuse to comply with this order.

General Mouravieff has tried to excite the Polish peasantry against the landowners and insurgents, and assures them of the constant protection of Russia.

The national government has issued a decree declaring that all functionaries dismissed by the Russians will be supported by it; and that acceptance or purchase of goods encountered by the Russians will be declared guilty of high treason.

An engagement took place between the insurgents and Russians at Zanow, in the palatinate of Cracow. The Polish detachment under Chmielinski has cut to pieces a company of Russian troops. Zanow was burnt down and pillaged by the Russians. The insurgent leader Rucki, after his defeat at Bukowats, in the palatinate of Lublin, effected a junction with Kryanski, Jankowski, and Zilinski. The united forces of their leaders had desperate engagements with the Russians, in which the latter were repulsed. Grabowski obtained a victory over the Russians at Zuluczek. The insurgent chiefs Skrzynski and Skowronski also had engagements with the enemy at Ragowa.

The Poles in the 7th Prussian brigade lately passed over to the insurgents with their arms and baggage.

An engagement is known to have taken place between a flying corps of insurgent cavalry and a body of Russian infantry took place on July 5 at Kaski, in which the insurgents were successful. Another engagement has taken place at Mlawa.

Wismowski, the commandant of the national gendarmerie has been condemned to death by the Russians.

Wurzbicki, by a manœuvre whereby he deceived the Russians, has succeeded in penetrating into the interior of the Government of Lublin, and has effected a junction with Rucki's insurgent corps. Czengery has left Kielce, whither considerable forces had been despatched against him. Fiquette is operating with a flying column of gendarmerie in Sandomir, Boguaz, and Stobnick.

It is alleged by a Paris paper that the Russian army in Poland numbers 125,000 men.

The Russians have arrested many landowners in the kingdom of Poland. They have also hung M. Gaczowski at Kielce, and M. Wisniewski at Radom, with seven others. An order has been issued prohibiting persons from travelling from one village to another without a passport.

Poland, says a Paris paper, does not wish for reconciliation with Russia, but desires independence. There can be no doubt the Russians will consent to negotiate upon the basis of the six points, as the negotiation will permit of her pursuing the work of destroying Poland.

A sanguinary engagement has occurred at Nowawies, in the district of Kalisch. The insurgent leader Wawer has had desperate conflicts with the Russians at Sapochiny, in the district of Agustowo.

The police have discovered a secret gunpowder factory in the city of Cracow, and arrested the workmen engaged. The populace hissed and threw stones at the military escort carrying away three cartsful of powder.

The member for Cracow of the Austrian Lower house has forwarded a petition praying that General Langiewicz may be permitted to go to Switzerland.

A letter has been addressed to the Czar by the Pope.

PRUSSIA.

The following letter from the Crown Prince of Prussia to the king was written on the 31st of May, before the Prince set out for the military tour, during which he expressed to the municipality of Dantsic his disapproval of the course taken by the ministry:—

Expressions you lately made use of in my presence regarding the possibility of forcing your measures upon the country oblige me to speak out on the subject. On dismissing the Auerswald cabinet you told me that, being more liberal than yourself, I had now got an opportunity for enacting the usual part of a crown prince and throwing difficulties in the way of your government. At that time I promised you to keep back and maintain silence, and offer no opposition. Intending to keep my promise, as I do, I yet feel it my duty to speak to you in private. I beseech you, my dearest father, not to invade the law in the way you hinted. Nobody is more fully aware than myself that to you an oath is a sacred thing, and not to be trifled with. But the position of a sovereign in regard to his ministers is sometimes very difficult. Skilled as they are in the lawyer's art, expert at interpretation, they know how to represent a measure as fair and necessary, and by degrees to force a sovereign into a path very different to that he intended to tread. The concern, however, I feel for your happiness, and the conviction that it is seriously imperilled, induce me, &c.

Next follows the answer of the king, conceived in a mild spirit:—

You say you do not intend to offer any opposition. You must not have been cautious then. Opposition of yours have got abroad and found their way to me. You have now an occasion for making amends by expressing yourself in a different way, by slighting the Progressists and courting the Conservatives. The decree of June 1, besides being in consonance with the charter, and more particularly with clause 63, will be laid before the Landtag. The decree, so far from being the enormity you say, ought to have been introduced in the shape of a bill, even under the late Liberal cabinet; for it was on this condition only I sanctioned the law protecting printing-offices against the supervision and interference of the police.

On the 3rd of June the Crown Prince lodged a formoral protest against the decree on the press:—

I deem the proceedings of the Cabinet to be both illegal and injurious to the State and the dynasty. I declare the measure to have been taken without my wishing and knowing it; and I protest against any inferences and ascriptions to be possibly based upon my relation to the Council of State.

On the 4th of June the prince wrote again to the king, using in vigorous language that the charter had been evaded and cast aside in the case of the decree on the press. The words of the charter might be made to agree perhaps with the measure, but to the really constitutional it ought to have been submitted to Parliamentary assent. On the 5th he delivered the well-known address at Dantsic. Then followed a letter of the king, censuring the Crown Prince in no measured terms, and commanding an immediate disavowal of anything falsely reported in the papers. The letter also enjoins the prince to abstain from venturing any similar statements. If, however, it should occur again, he would be recalled to Berlin, and, perhaps, deposed from office and deprived of his command.

The king had been originally inclined to have recourse to measures of restraint, but the Cabinet, though similarly disposed at first, ultimately advised the king to bear with his son. From the reply the Crown Prince sent to the king we extract the following sentiments:—

The address I delivered at Dantsic is the result of calm reflection. I long owed it to my conscience and my position to profess, in the face of the world, an opinion the truth of which has forced itself upon me more fully from day to day. The hope only of being able after all to avoid placing myself in opposition to you stifled the monitions of my internal voice. But now ignoring my different views, the ministry have taken a step imperilling my future and that of my children. I shall make as courageous a stand for my future as you, my dear father, are making for your own. I cannot retract anything I have said. All I can do is to keep quiet. Should you wish me to do so, I hereby lay at your feet my commission in the army and my seat in the Council of State. I beg you to appoint me a place of residence, or to permit me to select one myself, either in Prussia or abroad. If I am not allowed to speak my mind, I must naturally wish to dissever myself entirely from the sphere of politics.

This letter seems to have produced a powerful impression upon the king; but lately he had forbidden Herr von Bismark to lay the protest of his son before the ministry, now he endeavoured, as the first and sole object of his policy, to restrain the prince in the course he had entered upon. He wrote him a friendly letter, saying he was welcome to open his mind to his father; but he was to maintain the strictest secrecy with regard to all others, unless, indeed, he wished to incur the punishment suspended over his head. He, too (the king), had a conscience. The reply of Herr von Bismark to the Crown Prince was long in making its appearance. The Premier wrote:—

Your royal highness is in a position to render our task easy or difficult. The ministers, however, will persevere in pursuing the grand object they have identified themselves with. They are but the loyal and obedient servants of the king. They, too, had got a conscience, &c.

This letter closes the correspondence for the present.

A letter from Patbus says that the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia are living in a very retired manner there. They often walk on the seashore; but as hisroyal highness never appears in uniform—as previously arranged between himself and the king, his father—he is not recognised by the foreigners and natives. The prince and princess, by their condescension and affability, have gained the hearts of all with whom they come in contact.

MEXICO.

The Juarez government has evacuated the city of Mexico with the garrison of 20,000 men and all the arms and ammunition and has gone to San Luis Potosi, believing that better resistance to the advance of the French could be made at that place than at Mexico. The leaders of the Church party afterwards tendered their allegiance to the French emperor, which so exasperated the populace that a division of French troops was sent into the city.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Poles, not content with fighting successfully against Russia, are resolved to let Prussia also feel their power. An engagement has taken place between Prussian troops and Polish insurgents at a place on the Prussian frontier, named Miloslaw. The insurgents, some 300 in number, had assembled in a forest, when a body of Prussian troops came on them. Immediately on the approach of the troops firing commenced on both sides. Several insurgents are stated to have been killed and about 60 were taken prisoners. One Prussian soldier was killed and several wounded. The insurrection is said to be again assuming very formidable proportions in the government of Lublin, and several insurgent bands are described as composed almost exclusively of peasants.

The insurgent cavalry, under the command of Tacznowski, gained a victory over the Russians near Kulno, on the 13th inst. A Russian colonel was killed during the engagement.

The mounted chasseurs commanded by Parczewski defeated a body of Russian hussars on the 10th inst.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, JULY 17.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* of the day states that it has received information that Herr von Bismarck will arrive at Gastein at the beginning of next week.

The *Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung* of this evening publishes a letter from Vienna of the 15th, which says:

"No member of any other sovereign family will participate in the interviews between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Gastein, nor will any Austrian ministers be present."

THE AUSTRIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

VIENNA, JULY 17.

In to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Council of the Empire the Finance Minister made his statement for 1864.

The savings in the War Department are calculated at about 700,000 florins. The minister promises shortly to introduce a bill for the regulation of the direct rates and taxes. The balance of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure is stated at upwards of 9,000,000 florins. The deficit occasioned by the extraordinary outlay of 50 million florins is proposed to be met by payments falling due, by a new tax, and by the public credit. The deficit is of an extraordinary character, because the budget now brought forward is for 14 months, occasioned by the transition from the financial to the solar year, also in consequence of the repayment of the instalment due by the state to the bank, and of the interest of the loan falling due.

The Minister further states that to relieve the distress prevailing in Hungary, the Emperor has consented to grant an advance of two million florins from the treasury and promises further assistance required.

The Vienna papers publish intelligence from Galacz, in Moldavia, dated the 15th, stating that on the 13th a band of 200 Poles passed the Danube near Tultscha, towards Bergrade. An order from Bucharest for their return was disregarded. A body of Wallachian troops pursued and gave the Poles battle upon the 14th. Both sides suffered severely, but the Poles continued their march towards the Russian frontier.

FRANCE.

ST. ETIENNE, JULY 17.

The journal *Courrier de Saint-Etienne*, prosecuted for an offence against the press law, has been acquitted, after a magnificent speech in its defence by M. Ernest Picard.

GREECE.

PARIS, JULY 17.

Letters received here from Athens to the 10th inst. state that agitation continued in that city. Many persons were arrested. The democratic party demanded the disbanding of the army.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

PARIS, JULY 17.

The Paris papers of this evening publish the following telegram, dated Bucharest, July 17:—"An engagement took place on the 15th instant on the Bessarabian frontier, between the Roumains and a detachment of Polish insurgents who had arrived from Turkey."

SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 17.

The Countess Montijo will set out for Paris to-morrow. The Duke of Montpensier have arrived here.

VIGO, JULY 16.

The packet from Havannah has arrived here.

OPENING OF THE SCHLESWIG ESTATES.

COPENHAGEN, JULY 17.

The Assembly of the Schleswig Estates was opened to-day.

The Danish Royal Commissioner, is temporary president; refused to accept a vote by which the majority wished to exclude a member of the Danish party. Twenty-four German deputies resigned their seats, and the Assembly was adjourned as incompetent to come to a resolution.

THE ARMY.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 10.

1st Regiment of Dragoons.—Lieutenant Julius Tottenham, from the 60th Foot Lieutenant, vice Croft who exchanges.

9th Lancers.—Lieutenant William Macnaghten Erskine to be Captain by purchase vice Samuel Ashton Pretor, who retires; Cornet Perceval Clark to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Erskine.

15th Hussars.—Cornet William Macalpine Leay, from the 18th Hussars, to be Cornet, vice Martin Farrington, deceased.

16th Lancers.—Lieutenant Richard Fielding Morrison to be Captain by purchase, vice David Barclay, who retires; Cornet Hans Sloane-Stanley to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Morrison; Augustus Croft Dobree, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Sloane-Stanley; Jeumont Charles Dobree, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Henry Mitchell Jones, transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Thomas Beckett Yelding Macriott to be Colonel, vice Edward Water Crofton, C.B., deceased; Captain and Brevet-Major John Lindredge Elgee to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Marriott; Second Captain Albert Henry Wilmot Williams to be Captain vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John Davenport Shadwell Smyth Maynard Wolfe to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Elgee; Lieutenant Wallace Gilmour to be Second Captain, vice Williams; Lieutenant Robert Preston Lewis Welch to be Second Captain, vice Wolfe.

Royal Engineers.—Captain Charles Edward Dawson Hill to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Ouchterlony, deceased, Second Captain Joseph Gore Ryves to be Captain, vice Hill; Lieutenant John Ord Hasted to be Second Captain, vice Blagrave, deceased; Lieutenant Harry North Ingraple Prendergast to be Second Captain, vice Mullins, promoted; Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Howes to Second Captain, vice Ryves.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Major and Brevet-Colonel John Hamilton Elphinstone Dalrymple to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., who retires upon half pay; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Frederick Charles Arthur Stephenson, C.B., to be Major without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Dalrymple Lieutenant and Captain David Hunter Blair to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Stephenson; Ensign and Lieutenant Henry Farquharson to be Lieutenant and Captain by purchase, vice Blair; Ensign George Gosling, from the 26th Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice Farquharson.

15th Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Coupe to be Captain without purchase, vice Walter Goodwin Hawkins, deceased; Ensign Francis Walker Carry to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Coupe.

19th Foot.—Lieutenant Charles James Forbes Smith has been permitted to take and use the surname of Forbes in addition to and after that of Smith.

25th Foot.—Robert Stein Forlong, Esq., late Captain 2nd Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Thomas Smith, appointed to the 37th Foot.

27th Foot.—Major Barclay Thomas to be Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Herman Stapylton, who retires; Captain James Henry Creagh to be Major by purchase, vice Thomas; Lieutenant George Stewart White to be Captain by purchase, vice Creagh; Ensign Cecil John Foot to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice White; James Walton Fowell Buxton, gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Foot.

35th Foot.—Lieutenant Mars Mourier Poble to be Captain by purchase, vice Le Villiers Sankey Morton, who retires; Ensign James Johnston Twining to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Pohle; Thomas Astley Maberly, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Twining.

36th Foot.—Surgeon Arthur Bell, from the 76th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major James Jopp, M.D., who exchanges.

57th Foot.—Richard John Frederick Edgcumbe, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice John Everard Whiting, promoted.

43rd Foot.—James Thomas O'Brien, gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Robert Barclay Allardice, transferred to the 93rd Foot.

46th Foot.—Lieutenant Peter Shuttleworth, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Kentish, who exchanges.

60th Foot.—Lieutenant James Henry Herbert Croft, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Tottenham, who exchanges.

69th Foot.—Captain and Brevet-Major George Richard Browne, from the 88th Foot, to be Captain, vice Cahill, who exchanges; Lieutenant Allan Joshua Kentish, who exchanges, to be Lieutenant, vice Shuttleworth, who exchanges.

70th Foot.—Surgeon George Cunningham Melkleham, M. D., having completed 20 years full pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 1st of October, 1858.

76th Foot.—Surgeon-Major James Jopp, M. D., from the 36th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Arthur Bell, who exchanges.

81st Foot.—Robert Charles Nicholette, gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Thomas Rogers, appointed Quartermaster.

88th Foot.—Captain Patrick Cahill, from the 69th Foot, to be Captain vice Brevet-Major Browne, who exchanges.

93rd Foot.—Ensign Eward Boase to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice R. K. A. Dick Cunyngham, who retires; Ensign Robert Barclay Allardice, from the 43rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Boase.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign Charles Fairfield to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice F. William Ramsbottom, deceased.

6th West India Regiment. The date of Captain Prenderville's transfer from St. Helena Regiment is 1863, not 1860, as stated in the Gazette of the 23rd ult

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Henry Sacheverel Edward Schroeder, M. D., to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Augustus Morphew, appointed to the 1st West India Regiment.

BREVET.

Captain Augustus Hotham, half pay unattached, to be Major.

Captain and Brevet-Major Augustus Hotham, half pay unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Paymaster Mark Tewersham, 16th Foot to have the honorary rank of Captain.

The undermentioned officers, whose retirement on full pay appeared in the Gazette of the 23rd June,

to the effect that he received the whole 47 cases at once on the 23rd and gave them to muccadum next morning, that the weather was unusually fine, and that he gave a receipt "in good order," for them, which is usual when cases are unbroken.

By Court.—Received cases about 11 or 12 o'clock in the day. Moored to *Sirocco* until 3, arrived in shore at 6 o'clock, shipped no water at all.

By Mr. Barton.—Did not keep ten cases in his boat all night and take them back to the ship in the morning.

Mr. Barton said he could prove this, His Honor said it was certainly entered in two allotments in the receipt.

Mr. Barton called for a nonsuit; they had not amended the summons nor proved the carelessness of the Captain as the cause of the damage.

His Honor.—The *onus* rests with you.

Mr. Barton said, the entire proceeding was a most harsh one towards his client. The only object in extending the protest was to hit the under-writers for damages which the Captain knew nothing of. He was, as he had said before, in possession of the fact that on the 23rd of June, the tindal took from the *Sirocco* ten cases (and not forty-seven) which he kept in his boat all night, in the midst of the S.W. monsoon, and delivered over for the remainder the next morning. From the 25th of June to the 6th of August, he (the Captain) had no means of knowing any thing about whether they were damaged or not. When the defendant, however, was about to get his "port clearance" he is arrested and brought up on a judge's warrant. It was indeed a very extreme case. His Honor, said the learned counsel, did not, he felt assured, like granting these warrants, but in the present case, it was very sharp work indeed; there was a Capt. of a vessel, of the *Sirocco*, a man never arrested before, who had never been called to the Survey, never informed of the auction, and without summons, taken into custody by the bailiff of the Court, and simply because he would not "extend his protest" which there was no necessity for him to do. He was not bound to do this, there was no authority to enforce his doing it, and it was neither according to custom nor usage. The plaintiff had had no notice, was not allowed to go to the survey, and yet was brought up at the last moment to answer a charge, of which he knew nothing. He must repeat that it was most cruel that he had been brought here under such circumstances, and it was with the greatest surprise that he found it was at the instance of a most respectable firm, that this uncalled for proceeding had taken place.

His Honor.—I should not have granted the warrant had I known the circumstances.

James Robison, master of the barque *Sirocco*, said he received a letter on the 24th July from Messrs. Volkart. He did not know what they required. He called. They wished to know if he had "extended his protest" and where it was to be found. They said it was on account of some damaged cargo which had been in his, the Captain's vessel. Defendant demanded a "Survey." They said they had already had a survey, but would show him (the defendant) the certificate. This was about the 26th of July. Upon this, defendant said he was a servant of the underwriter as well as the owner, and wanted a "Survey" on his own part, and the reply was the survey was held and the goods sold already. The Eau de Cologne was transhipped in Rotterdam from a steamer from Germany, from which it was brought in a lighter to defendant's vessel, while in the port of London. The cargo of the *Sirocco* had been shipped carefully and was well stowed. Defendant told Messrs. Volkart that he did not intend to "extend his protest," but had a survey been called, he then could have known whether the goods were damaged or not, and when and where. The log of the 23rd of June contains the entry "strong gales of wind and heavy showers." The consignees' boat received only ten cases of the goods on the 23rd up to 6 o'clock in the evening when work was knocked off. The boat then went on shore and returned next morning with the ten cases still in her. Defendant said he would swear that the goods were delivered in good order. Thirty-seven more cases were put in next morning, to the consignee's boat. Had he, defendant, been allowed his Surveyor, Mr. Dixon, or had his attention been called, and had he found the goods damaged upon examination, he would have "extended his protest." The goods were all the voyage, under hatches battened down and tarpaulined.

By Dr. Dallas.—There were ten cases delivered on the 23rd June and thirty-seven next day. The receipt for 10 cases was taken on the 23rd, but was torn up when the full receipt for 47 was given. The ten cases were put into the boat No. 22,860 on the 23rd. The 37 cases does not know about, the chief mate knows all about them.

By Dr. Dallas.—The letter produced was not written by him, and was not with his authority. The charterers act as agents here. The letter was written without his authority or instructions.

By Court.—Had no complaints from any one but Messrs. Volkart, vessel was tight, goods dry, ship light and taut all the voyage.

His Honor asked Mr. Barton, if he thought it necessary to call any more of his witnesses.

Mr. Barton.—Oh, no, your Honor, I can take a hint. This was the case for defendant.

Dr. Dallas said, he thought the law and the facts were in his favor. The Captain had signed the bill of lading "in good condition." The only question was, had proper care been taken from London to Bombay. It must be borne in mind, he said, that this was not an action for not "extending protest," but for not taking proper care of goods. The Captain had not pleaded the exemption he might, under the bill of lading, and the Court, he thought, was bound to give a verdict for plaintiff. The Captain might have cleared himself by the saving clause of "perils of sea," &c., which he had neglected to do. Supposing now, he said, they were about to sue the under-writers, how prove their case, but by evidence of the Captain. The learned counsel contended most strongly that every phase of the case was strongly in favor of the plaintiff, and that no credence could be attached to the Captain or others of his crew, in the face of evidence of such strength and respectability as that produced by the plaintiff. He also alluded to the improbability that his client could have permitted such a thing as the suppositious conversation alluded to regarding a statement that the Captain would rather extend his protest than pay the damages. He concluded by reading several extracts promiscuously, from the defendant's log, and called the Court's attention to many entries of very rough weather during the voyage, which he argued was irreconciliable with the defendant's declaration that no salt water had forced itself into the hold.

His Honor summed up and said that at common law, the Captain of a ship is liable, at all events, for damage to his cargo, except when it is occasioned, as it is said, by the Act of God, or by the Queen's enemies. He is further exempted from responsibility for casualties expressly provided against by the Bill of Lading, and in this case the Captain has protected himself from liability, (as Captains invariably do) for damage occasioned by the Act of God, the Queen's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers, and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation. It is also clear that he is subjected to no liability for damage arising from any inherent defects in the goods shipped, or from their having been badly packed by the shippers, or from causes which existed at the time they were received by him. In short, it seldom happens, at the present day that a Captain is liable for damage to his cargo, except it be occasioned through the actual negligence or default of himself or his agents. Now the question is, is the defendant liable upon the evidence before the Court? By the Bill of Lading the defendant has acknowledged, as is usually done, that the goods were received by him in "good order and condition"; and upon their delivery to the plaintiff's agents, he obtained a clear receipt, admitting that they still remained in good order and condition. It appears that ten of these cases were delivered to the tindall of the plaintiff's boat, late in the afternoon of the 23rd of June, and were taken ashore, but were again brought alongside the vessel the following morning, when the remaining cases, thirty seven in number, I think, were delivered to the same tindall, but that none of the cases were landed until the 25th; so that ten of the cases remained in the boat two nights and a day, exposed during that time to the weather of the monsoon, the goods having been removed from the Custom House to the plaintiff's godown. Thirteen or fourteen cases were opened and surveyed by Mr. Grant, the Agent for Lloyd's at Bombay, who was clearly of opinion and certified that the contents of six cases were damaged by salt water. The small inner boxes containing the Eau de Cologne, as well as the outer cases were entire, and in perfectly substantial order, but the outer cases bore old indications of having been in contact with salt water, and the labels upon the small boxes as well as those upon the bottles were discolored, whereby the Eau de Cologne became greatly depreciated in value in the Bombay Market. It further appears that the cases were brought by Steamer from Germany, and transferred by a lighter from that vessel into the defendant's ship. The defendant's evidence goes to prove that the cargo was well stored in every respect, that the hold of the ship was perfectly dry during the whole voyage, that the cargo was perfectly dry at the time of discharge, that the whole cargo had long since been delivered to the consignees, and that no claim whatever, except the present, had been preferred against him for damage to any portion of it. It was moreover clearly the opinion not only of Mr. Grant, but of the plaintiffs themselves also, that the loss that has arisen is one for which the underwriters are responsible; and it is equally clear that if the defendant had acceded to the plaintiff's proposal to extend his protest, this action would never have been brought. Upon this evidence it is impossible to arrive at the conclusion that the defendant would be liable even if the risk did not devolve upon the underwriters. If the evidence of the Captain be true, and there is every reason to accept it as true, (for it is uncontroverted, and he moreover only had to admit that the goods were sea damaged on board his vessel to shift the responsibility from his own shoulders to those of the underwriters) it is clear that the goods were not damaged whilst under his charge. They may have been damaged by seawater after leaving his vessel, or they may have been damaged by seawater before he received them. Had they been entirely immersed in salt water before they were shipped on board the defendant's vessel there might have existed, judging from Mr. Grant's evidence, no outward signs of damage, and the goods themselves, at that time might in reality and in fact have been in good order and condition, and yet the cause of the loss that has arisen might notwithstanding have existed at that very time. As the plaintiffs have failed to shew that the damage was occasioned by the negligence or default of the defendant; as the defendant on the contrary had proved that the goods were not damaged during the time they were in his custody, or under his charge, the verdict must be for the defendant.

Jettoo Lalljee vs. Kutchra Walljee.

INTEREST.—This was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven rupees, fifteen annas and ten pies, being the amount of ninety-four rupees and ten pies for five cases of umbrellas, sold and delivered on the 30th May 1858, as per entry in plaintiff's book signed by defendant, together with forty-three rupees and fifteen annas, interest on the above.

Mr. Hormusjee for the plaintiff.

The defendant said the entry was correct, but he had returned the goods as they were damaged.

Mr. Hormusjee.—We deny having received them back again.

Defendant.—I admit that I received them, but I sent them back an hour after. The broker is a witness, but I have forgotten his name.

Mr. Hormusjee.—The broker is dead.

Defendant.—There is another, but he has not been served with a subpoena, as we could not find him.

His Honor.—Have you no evidence then to corroborate your statement that you returned the umbrellas.

Defendant.—None.

His Honor.—When you purchased the umbrellas, you signed an entry in plaintiff's book, why not have got that entry cancelled, when you returned them?

Defendant.—Plaintiff said he would give others.

His Honor.—You tried to buy all the umbrellas up, so I heard the other day.

Defendant.—No, I did not.

Plaintiff.—My claim against defendant is Rs. 137-15-0. Defendant did not re-deliver the umbrellas.

His Honor.—What is this item of Rs. 43-15-0 for interest. Is there any agreement for it?

Mr. Hormusjee.—It is an invariable rule amongst the native community of dealers to charge twelve annas per cent, per mensem, upon accounts, when they are over due. His Honor.—And it is an invariable custom here not to allow it, unless plaintiff can show an agreement to that effect. Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 94-0-10.

Jairam Damjee vs. Dewcurn Nanjee.

A NATIVE FIRM.—This was an action in which plaintiff, who bore another name than the above, sought to recover the sum of eighty-five rupees, nine annas, as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cloth sold and delivered 13th March 1859...	142	1	0
Received on account	85	0	0
	Rs. 57	1	0
Interest 9 per cent.	28	8	0
	Rs. 85	9	0

Mr. Shantaram appeared for the defendant; and stated that the action was barred by Clause 9, Sec. 1 of the Statute of Limitations.

His Honor.—First of all plaintiff, what is your name?

Plaintiff.—Callianjee Govindjee, I am a partner of the firm.

His Honor.—Have you any evidence to prove partnership.

Plaintiff.—Yes, Jairam Damjee was my uncle, we were all living together.

His Honor.—That does not follow that you were partners.

Plaintiff.—My father and Jairam were joint partners, and my father died fifteen years ago.

His Honor.—Still that does not prove that you were partners.

Plaintiff.—We were jointly trading together. There were three brothers, my father, Jairam and Balloo. Balloo was dead, and Jairam died six years ago.

His Honor.—Who delivered the goods.

Plaintiff.—I did.

His Honor.—Tell me, how many partners were there?

Plaintiff.—There were Jairam and his two sons, Balloo and one son at Calcutta. My father had four sons; I alone am in Bombay. My brothers are in their native country. We were all partners.

His Honor.—I should like to know who you all are, the action must be brought in all your names.

Plaintiff.—Jairam Damjee is the firm's name, for the whole of us.

His Honor.—I must have the names of all, and separately, or I cannot proceed a step. We shall have some one else starting up afterwards and claiming the money over again if I do not.

Plaintiff.—I will name them then.

His Honor.—Are there any infants?

Plaintiff.—Yes. There are, first myself, Callianjee Govindjee, Lallgee Govindjee's, my father's four sons, then Narayen Govindjee, then—

His Honor.—I suppose you have no objection, Mr. Shantaram, to have the summons amended in this way and postpone the case.

Mr. Shantaram.—My client may not retain me for a second day. I should not object, if plaintiff were to pay the costs.

His Honor.—I cannot order that. I must postpone the case to have the summons amended, and mind, plaintiff, I will not allow it to be altered afterwards. Postponed till Thursday.

Nansey Toolseydass vs. Vujajee Jussajee, trading in Bombay by means of his Moonim, Coomajee Dayajee.

A METAL.—This suit was instituted to recover the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight rupees, eleven annas and six pies, balance of account, as per following bill of particulars:

Balance of account of goods sold, 24th	24	10 0
Cloth sold, 13th Feb. to 22d May 1863..	2,355	13 9
	Rs. 2,380	7 3
Received on account.....	1,866	11 9
	Rs. 513	12 0
Rebate 2½ per cent.....	14	2 0
	Rs. 499	10 0
Wear and tear.....	14	6
Balance .....Rs.	498	11 6

Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton for the defendant.

Mr. Cooper said he would like to know what the defence was.

Mr. Barton said, the specific defence was that the amount of the balance, in full, had been paid to an admitted agent of the plaintiff. One Hunsraz Hurjevun, the metah of plaintiff, had received the amount, in the presence of one Cursondass Jewa, whom the former had instructed to give a receipt for it.

Mr. Cooper did not admit that Cursondass Jewa was an agent.

The plaintiff in this case, it may be necessary to state, employed the above named Hunsraz Hurjevun as his agent and metah; but having discovered some time since that he had embezzled sums amounting to Rs. 2,000 of plaintiff's outstandings, he caused a warrant to be issued for his apprehension. His deposition of the circumstances were made before Mr. Leeke, at the Fort Police Office, who granted the warrant, but the prisoner, having broken his leg, has since been kept in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Hospital. About the same time Cursondass Jewa was arrested on a charge of having forged the plaintiff's name, to a receipt given to the defendant for the amount now sued for. It was alleged that this receipt was given by Cursondass Jewa in the presence of Hunsraz Hurjevan, and at his request.

Oomjee Dayajee, the defendant's moonim said he traded in Bombay, on account of Vujajee Jussajee. He knew plaintiff and had transacted business with him. Here was a nett balance of Rs. 498-11-6 due to him, and the money was paid to the plaintiff's metah. His name was entered in witness' book. Cursondass Jeva is here now, but Hunsraz is in Hospital. Cursondass was arrested for forgery. He signed the book of witness for the amount of Rs. 498-11-6 "Nansey Toolseydass, by the hand of Cursondass Jewa." Only knew him as he accompanied plaintiff's metah. He had previously paid accounts to Hunsraz, who is now in Hospital. Upon the present occasion the money was paid to Hunsraz, and Curson was present and signed for it.

Mr. Barton.—Do you admit either of these men as your agent.

Mr. Cooper.—We admit our metah. Witness. Had previously paid money to Hunsraz, and plaintiff had made no objection, and a book of the plaintiff in this action was then produced. On two or three occasions money had been paid without the objection of plaintiff. The plaintiff, (Nansey) admitted that he has received these sums. One of witness' constituents from Sholapoor was present and is now in Court. The receipt ran thus "Rs. 498 11-6, Thucker Nansey Toolseydass, Discharged by the hand of Cursondass Jewa." Witness did not pay money to Cursondass when he signed the receipt. Hunsraz said to Cursondass, "I have received the money, you make the signature." On all previous occasions Hunsraz made his signature. Hunsraz made the signature when Cursondass signed the book on the 1st June 1863. Cursondass only accompanied Hunsraz the metah of plaintiff.

Cursondass Jewa, who had been summoned, was then called, but did not appear. This witness was summoned by the defendant.

Mr. Cooper said, that they had endeavoured to get Hunsraz to attend the Court, who was plaintiff's metah, and stands charged with forgery and embezzlement, but although they had offered to find him a palki, he would not come.

Plaintiff said he did not know Cursondass Jewa. Never saw him once in his life. He was not his metah.

Mr. Barton applied to have Cursondass brought up by attachment. He had been regularly summoned.

Ananta Shewsunker, clerk in the Police Office, said that the depositions in the case of Hunsraz and Cursondass charged with embezzlement and forgery bore the signature of Mr. Leeke, the Police Magistrate.

Plaintiff upon being recalled and interrogated by Mr. Barton, who held his (plaintiffs') depositions in his hand, admitted that when he came to know Cursondass had forged his signature, he then made enquiries about him, and then saw him (although he had just sworn the very contrary).

Mr. Cooper assured the Court the man did not know what he said.

His Honor said he ought to suffer for it. He had distinctly stated he did not know Cursondass and never saw him, and now he says he did see him, merely because he sees Mr. Barton knows all about the matter, and has the depositions in his hand.

Plaintiff, in cross-examination by Mr. Barton, said, he was a dealer in piece goods, and that Hunsraz had been his metah for two years, and collected his outstandings during the whole of that period. He had received large sums of money from his constituents, and at last he found out that he had been defrauding him. First learnt it when he brought the money from this Marwaree, (the defendant). He did not bring the money from this Marwaree, but when he saw the signature in the Marwaree's book. He did lay the information at the Police office, because the prisoner had taken the Rs 498 from the Marwaree. He had embezzled above Rs. 2000 and absconded from his employment. It was also true that he had laid an information against Cursondass for forgery. It was about a fortnight ago that he (plaintiff) went to defendant about the money taken away by his man. It was upon the information of this Marwaree that he laid the two informations against these men.

By Mr. Cooper.—Laid information against Cursondass because defendant said he had paid money to his man, Cursondass, and then told defendant that Cursondass was not his metah. Then Cursondass was taken to the Police office, and the signature of Cursondass was shown. The Magistrate told him to file an action against him. (Magistrate means Commissioner here). Defendant told him Cursondass had taken the money away. Never filed proceedings against Hunsraz.

By Mr. Barton.—Never sent notice to defendant not to pay Hunsraz.

His Honor.—I understand you have brought a charge against Hunsraz for embezzlement.

Plaintiff.—Yes.

His Honor.—But you have not preferred one against Cursondass.

Plaintiff.—No.

His Honor.—Why not bring a charge against him for misappropriation.

Plaintiff.—There is a charge and a warrant against him for forgery and misappropriation.

Calloo Delall Mathooradass, a broker, said he saw Hunsraz receive the money, and Cursondass signed the receipt.

Plaintiff re-examined by Mr. Cooper.—Never stated Hunsraz took the money.

Mr. Cooper applied for Hunsraz to be brought from the Hospital to give his evidence. Permission had been obtained for him to come, but he refused.

His Honor said he did not know how the case could proceed without these witnesses (Hunsraz and Cursondass.) The latter they knew how to deal with, as he had obeyed the summons. He could not understand altogether the probability of the Marwaree taking the receipt of Cursondass while the other man was in the shop. It was material to have these witnesses before the Court, and their attendance should have been ensured before the trial had been proceeded with.

For this latter purpose the case was then postponed until Friday next, with the concurrence of all parties concerned.

BENGAL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Maine is about to proceed to Simla. All things tend to prove that the next Session of the Imperial Council will not be held in Calcutta. Will that circumstance, we wonder, prevent the Bill against polygamy from being introduced?—*Indian Reformer, July* 31.

WE are glad to observe that the Lieutenant Governor is, in his progress, directing his especial attention to the educational institutions of the land. We trust His Honour will not only increase the efficiency of existing chools and colleges, but he will also set on foot a comprehensive scheme of vernacular education for the benefit of the mass of the population.—*Id.*

FOR some time past discussions have been carried on at Burdwan between the Revd Mr. Stern and the Brahmos. It is worthy of note that Brahmos are every where attacking Christianity with virulence. Brahmism in itself is lifeless; it is now and then galvanized into activity by antagonism to Christianity.—*Id.*

STAFF-SURGEON MAJOR MENZIES, of H. M.'s Medical Service, and heretofore employed in the Madras Presidency, has been appointed to succeed Surgeon-Major Dempster in the medical charge of the Depot Hospital, at Kidderpore.—*Englishman, August* 1.

SOME difficulty having been experienced in calculating the postage rates under the altered scale has suggested to Baboo Behari Lal Nondi the usefulness of a table showing rates to Great Britain for any weight up to 40 oz. or 95 tolas, either *via* Southampton, Marseilles, Bombay, or after-packet. Doubtless, in the hurry of a mail's despatch, such a table as the one before us will prove eminently useful.—*Id.*

THE dissensions on board the hospitalship *Bentinck* are, as far as one party in them is concerned, terminated by the removal of Dr. Franklin from his appointment; his Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, having written out to the Commander-in-Chief to say that a regimental surgeon was not to be attached to the ship; so that, we suppose, the appointment will, for the future, be filled by an assistant surgeon. Dr. Franklin, in consequence, returns at once to the Upper-Provinces. With full, and as we believe, impartial, details of the differences which occurred on board the *Bentinck* before us, we have come to the unavoidable conclusion that Dr. Franklin was, throughout, thoroughly and completely in the right; and that, had he acted in any other manner than as he did, he would have been neglecting his duty as a medical officer, and totally forgetting his position of legitimate power and authority. If officers on board an hospitalship will not, of their own accord and free will keep early and regular hours, but will, on the contrary, insist upon "rousing the dull ear of night," eating suppers, and drinking champagne, then we would advocate the master-at-arms system, as in the navy, by which all lights are extinguished at given hours. It is to be hoped that Dr. Franklin's successor will vindicate his just power and authority as the departing officer has done; and that the military authorities will accord him their full and thorough support.—*Id.*

A SHORT time ago, in making reference to the case of an officer who had been placed in arrest for not joining his station and appointment in what was conceived to be full and reasonable time, we remarked upon the absurdity and inconvenience of allowing the old *budgerow* and marching rates of travel to continue to rule in these matters, now that the rivers and a great portion of the country are traversed by steamers and railroads. We are glad to find that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has summarily and at once knocked this antiquated and jarring state of affairs on the head, preparatory to drawing up a fair and rational scale of station distances, and time to be allowed to reach the Presidency from them. An order has been issued from army headquarters, to the effect that, pending the coming new arrangements, the longest time that will be allowed an officer to reach the Presidency from the most distant station, say Peshawur for instance, will be one month; and from all intermediate stations the Adjutant General's Department will, in the mean time, indicate the period allowed for an officer to reach the port of embarkation from the place of departure. The Quarter-Master General's Department is now occupied in preparing the table of distances and of time to be allowed for all the stations in the Bengal Presidency; and similar tables will be prepared for Madras and Bombay. The new rules, as regards distances and time allowed for joining, will apply equally to officers arriving from England to join regiments and appointments, as to those coming down to the Presidencies to embark for Europe on sick or other furlough, or on promotion, exchange, &c. The Commander-in-Chief's maximum, a month, is a very fair and reasonable one, as Peshawur can be reached from Calcutta with ease in less than a fortnight; whilst, under the old or marching rules, the time allowed to join from either end was at least five months. It is, indeed, high time that this absurdity was ended, and we are glad that his Excellency has swept it away.—*Id.*

SIND.

DEATH.—We regret to hear of the sudden death at Hydrabad, on the 29th July, of Dr. Allanby, H. M.'s 95th Regiment, from epilepsy. The deceased was buried with military honors on the 30th.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee) August* 7.

APPOINTMENT.—Colonel Raines, C.B., who has commanded at Hydrabad since the beginning of the year, has left the station en route to Aden, where he has been appointed by Government to be Brigadier. We hear that he is universally popular among all classes of that small community, and that his departure will be much regretted. The command of Hyderabad, as well as of H. M.'s 95th Regiment, will devolve on Major Foster of that corps, the next senior Officer.—*Id.*

THE 1ST BELOOCH REGIMENT.—The 1st Belooch Regiment has been called on to volunteer for the 2nd Belooch Corps and service in China, and with an offer of twenty rupees as bounty. Upwards of a hundred men have signified their willingness to be transferred for service in the North of China, Colonel Hough, and his Regiment, the 2nd Belooch Corps, being now at Shanghai, unless they may have been sent to form one of the Regiments proceeding to Japan.—*Id.*

THE MUGGUR PEER ALLIGATORS.—We regret very much to learn that the alligators at Muggur Peer are again getting dangerous. A young Hindoo woman was destroyed in on Monday to the Medical Dispensary, with a fearfully lacerated arm; she had been seized by one of the ravenous monsters while washing on the brink of a small pool, and would have been carried off but for timely and effectual assistance rendered by people standing by. It was at first apprehended that the wound would mortify, but we are glad to state that it has now assumed a healthy appearance.—*Id.*

THE RECENT FLOODS.—From a telegraphic message forwarded by the Acting Collector of Shikarpore to the Commissioner in Sind we learn that the Choke Begaree burst its right bank on Sunday. The water was not stopped. The town is in great danger. The City Police lines and the new Dhurumsala erected by Captain Ford have been destroyed. The breaches in Rarswah and Merawah are at present under control, but the town and cantonments are threatened by floods on the North and West. The executive are at work night and day in arresting the further progress of the flood.

From the Digest of Intelligence of the Captain of Upper Sind Police for the week ending the 28th ultimo, we learn that the river Indus has risen and flooded all the land near old Abad in the Larkhana district. The Deputy Collector of Larkhana is engaged in constructing a bund on the spot. From Chuck, the Thanadar reports that the river had overflowed its banks near that place and in other parts, and had also flooded heavily the whole Chuck district.—*Id.*

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JULES MUMM AND CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned, a Consignment of Messrs Jules Mumm & Co.'s finest quality Champagne, in Quarts and Pints. T. D. JACKSON & Co. 1, Oak Lane, 17th June 1863.

PRESTONPANS ALE.—A consignment of Pale Ale, by the celebrated brewers Messrs. John Fowler & Co., Prestonpans, has just been received ex *Ari Union*, and is now for sale at our godowns. It will be found of first quality, and in prime condition. Price Rs. 5½ per doz. quarts. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africanus*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

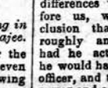
FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).
Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Doz. Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Champagne, Rainart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissoes'.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECTWINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—
Sparkling HOCK, Superior ..... at per doz Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, superior ..... do. „ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry ..... do. „ 30
Do. Excellent Golden ..... do. „ 28
Do. Excellent Pale ..... do. „ 26
PORT, Old, very superior ..... do. „ 36
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts ..... do. „ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine ..... at per doz. Rs. 28
CRESTED HERMITAGE, Burgundy ..... do. „ 28
ST. GEORGE, Do. ..... do. „ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine ..... do. „ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do. ..... do. „ 20
Do. do. do. ..... do. „ 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled) ..... do. „ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior ..... do. „ 25
Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints ..... 11 8 „ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do. in Quarts ..... 16 8 „ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints ..... 9 0 „ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. Do. Quarts ..... 12 8 „ „
Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.



CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, viz. SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.
We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to
JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay & Sons' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cannon. Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marceany (Geisler'sand Uanliffe's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julian, and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçoa, Maraschino, Cream de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antaic. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—
SHERRIES—
Black Seal.....Amontillado.....per dozen Rs. 28
Bronze do. } .....Good Dinner Wines... „ „ 24
White do. }
Brown do. } „ „ 22
Yellow do. }
MADEIRA, very old ..... „ „ 42
PORT—
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts „ „ 30
Do. Do. .....Pints „ „ 15
Red Seal ..... Quarts „ „ 24
Do. ..... Pints „ „ 13
CLARET—
Chateux Margeaux..... „ „ 34
Leoville ..... „ „ 28
St. Julian ..... „ „ 22
Medoc ..... „ „ 16
CHAMPAGNE—
Superior quality....A. DePaul.....Quarts „ „ 40
Do. ....A. DePaul.....Pints „ „ 21
Do. ....J. G. Morizet....Quarts „ „ 32
Do. ....do .....Pints „ „ 19
HOCK—
Sparkling and Still } Dumbar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... } do. „ „ 38
MOSELLE do
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE..... „ „ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do ..... „ „ 18
CURAÇOA..... „ „ 42
MARASCHINO ..... „ „ 40
CHERRY BRANDY ..... „ „ 30
SPIRITS—
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36 ..... „ „
Rum .....Jules Robin (30 year old) „ „ 50
Rum .....Fine old Jamaica..... „ „ 20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London..... „ „
Do.....Hollands, in cases... „ „
WHISKEY.....Islaylvet. Grabbie ..... „ „ 21
BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE. TREACHER & Co.

For Sale.

QUILLS FOR SALE.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FIRST CLASS QUILLS have been received, and are now on sale at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, Medow Street, Fort, at from Rs. 7 to Rs. 45 per thousand.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR STEARINE CANDLES. Price 10 Annas per Bundle of one pound. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE.—Best Trichinopoly CHEROOTS with an without reeds. Apply to JEEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, Mess Agents.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE GUITAR in case complete. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE STEAM BAKERY, including Engine Boiler, Patent Travelling Oven, Corn Mill, Flour Dressing Machine, Cutting Machine, with Patent Crank change of motion, Reversing Brake, Half Sack Mixing Machine, together with complete set of cutters for different sorts and sizes of biscuits. The whole with Shafting Pulleys, Bolts, Stores, &c.
This Steam Bakery has recently been received from England, and is ready for immediate fixing.
Apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE BADHURJEE, No. 30, Medow Street, Fort.

PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, FORCE and LIFT PUMPS, suitable for Irrigating purposes, or for pumping out Foundations, Trenches, &c.
Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks, Chains and Ropes.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors.
Bar Iron and Plate Iron.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Sheet Zinc for Roofing.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, at Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

HAMS AND CHEESE.

CAUTION.—FORD, CURTIS, & CURTIS, 5, America Square, & 115, Minories, London, feel it necessary to advise their Indian friends to order their London Correspondents to apply direct to them for their well known and favourite brands [P.C.C.] and F. & Co.
FORD, CURTIS, AND CURTIS,
Devote especial care in the selection and packing of Hams and Cheese for India and the Colonies.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.
CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Mark